

*You're invited to attend a transforming 8 week class on*

# The Shroud of Turin

*Is it the burial cloth of Jesus Christ? Find out!*

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**8 WEEK CLASS Beginning October 5, 2018 7pm**



Actual image of face on the Shroud



Photo Negative of face on the Shroud

**Presented by  
Pastor Rick David**

**October 5, 7-8:30pm  
8 Friday Nights**

**Videos, Powerpoint  
Questions, Fellowship**

**Free, Donations Accepted**

**Home of Kathleen McCray  
Reseda, CA 805.419.9940  
Call for Address**

**[Mycrossbridge.org](http://Mycrossbridge.org)**

The Shroud of Turin is an ancient linen cloth measuring 14' 3" x 3' 7" which bears the front and back image of a bearded bloody and scourged crucified man. To date, there is no known process to replicate this image with its properties. It is by far the most studied and controversial artifact in human history because it is held by many to be the burial shroud of Jesus Christ provided by Joseph of Arimathea in the Gospels. National Geographic called it "one of the most perplexing enigmas of modern times". Time Magazine called it "The Riddle of the Ages". Undisputed European chain of custody begins in 1355, when French Knight Geoffrey de Charnay displayed it in a church he built, in Lirey, France. Historical investigations also find it in Constantinople from 10th–13th century, and Edessa, Turkey from the 6th–10th century. The microscopic pollen within the linen confirm it was also in springtime Jerusalem. In 1988 threads from one corner of the shroud were carbon dated to the 14th century, yet peer review has brought the results of those tests into very serious doubt.

Modern investigation has not ceased since 1898, when Italian photographer Secondo Pia, the first to photograph the Shroud, created a firestorm of controversy when he discovered in his darkroom that his negative plate contained a perfect positive image, and therefore, the faded yellowish image of a man was actually a negative. But how? A century of scientific research has been invested since that time, yet the basic questions remain, "Why is there an image of a crucified man on this ancient linen cloth and how did it get there?" Is this Jesus at the resurrection moment?

Scientific testing has made one thing certain, the image is not formed by any known process, including the application of paints, inks, dyes, stains, gases, chemicals or heat. All attempts to duplicate it have failed.

**Come and learn, you won't be disappointed!**